

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$3.00 per annum in advance—
Or \$3.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

Advertisements \$2 per centum per week
25 cents per square for each centum per

VOL. LIII. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1853. NO. 40.

Choice Poetry.

THE STARS.

These burning stars! what are they? I have dreamt,
That they were blossoms on the tree of life,
Or playthings from the outspread wings
Of God's Archangels, that you blue skies,
In all their glory, were a mass of stars.
When a bright banner waving from the earth
From the low wall of Heaven—saw him out
And drank their radiant dew, till light
Their flash electric trembling with the dew
And strong vibration down the living wire
Of celestial presence—and my pulse
Was beating back, as if a spring were there
To buoy me up, where I might ever tread
"Mid the multitudinous vastness of the sky."
And dwell with those high stars, and see the light
Flourish down upon the lowly earth, and rise
From the bright ones—O! what joy!

Beautiful stars!
What are ye? There is in my heart of hearts
A faint, that hovers beneath you, like the deep
Beneath the gleams of twilight moon!
And it is your light, that ever dwells in me,
Around me like an element—O how
So softly beautiful, I almost deem
That you are there, the living light of life,
O'er which the lowly ones of Eden stray,
And who, such tones of angels breathe,
As well might wander down to the world
To fashion dreams of Heaven! Had you not been—
Nature's high altar—nor my life—nor thought
A portion of your glory, and your power,
Angels but as we are, and glorious—
Of wild star music!

THE AUTUMN EVENING.

Rebels the western evening light
In mellowing glow!
So mellowly—O! how sweet
To recline to the south.
The wind breathes low, the withering leaf
Scatters whisp'ring from the tree
So softly blows the parting breeze
When coolness comes to be.
How beautiful on all the hills
The crimson light is shed!
"Is like the peace the Christian gives
To mortals round his bed."
How mildly on the water's chest
The sunset light is cast!
"Is like the memory left behind
When loved one leaves their last."
And now, above the dome of night,
The yellow stars appear:
So thickly in the hearts of those
Whose eyes are bathed in tears.
But soon the morning's light will light
His glory shall reveal:
And still is that one world in death
Fixed eye to close his eyes.

Disappointed Youth.

We know not the author of the following,
but young men of the present generation
would do well to take it to heart. An idler,
or spendthrift, in youth, need scarcely hope
for ease and competence in old age:
"Destitute old men generally become so
by youthful neglect or extravagance. A
healthy and industrious young man can save
at least fifty dollars per annum, which, by
the time he is too old to labor, would enable
him to spend the evening of life in a tran-
quil home of his own, surrounded by those
comforts, and even luxuries, so grateful to
declining age. But youth, intent on pre-
sent pleasures, seldom think of age, but
spend present earnings in fine clothes, fast
rides, late suppers, balls, etc., and thus of-
ten leave old age deprived even of life's ne-
cessaries. Too many of them strut pom-
pously about our streets, fashionably attired,
yet in debt even for board and clothes,
while others waste inherited fortunes in
luxurious and even vicious indulgences, till
overtaken by poverty, they become dejected,
think themselves fortunate to get work,
live along from hand to mouth, and, finally
disabled, are thrown upon the cold charities
of a heartless world. Young men, so live
that in advanced age you can both possess
a competence, and look back upon a life
well spent."

Water Drinking.

Professor Stillman closed a recent Smith-
sonian lecture, in Washington, by giving
the following sensible advice to young men:
—"If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind,
strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long
life and power prolonged into old age, per-
mit me to say, although I am not giving a
temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but
water, and mild infusions of that fluid. Shun
alcohol and opium, and everything else that
disturbs the normal state of the system."
Rely upon nutritious food and mild diluent
drinks, of which water is the basis, and you
want nothing beyond these things except
rest, and the due moral regulation of all
your powers, to give you long, and happy,
and useful lives, and a serene evening at
the close."

"If you wish to increase the size and
prominence of your eyes, just keep an ac-
count of the money you spend foolishly,
and add it up at the end of the year."
"When you see a young man and a wo-
man walking against each other, and
matched out on each side
d that they are bent

The Sting of Death.

In a biographical notice, giving an ac-
count of the last days of a good man, who
was distinguished for his serene and lofty
faith, he is reported as saying, "I appear to
suffer, but I do not. It seems as if some
angel were standing by me, he bearing all
the pain, and this poor body of mine only
exhibiting the outward signs of it."
A striking instance of the same kind oc-
curred not long since, within our own knowl-
edge. A lady of exalted piety was suffer-
ing from protracted and fatal sickness, and
at certain intervals there came spasms and
convulsions, giving externally all the symp-
toms of intolerable agony. Once when
these spasms were evidently coming on, and
her friends were bending over with anxious
faces, she looked up with a sweet, tranquil
smile, and said, "Do not be troubled about
me. You think I suffer extremely, but I
do not. I know not how it is, but some-
how when these convulsions come, there
comes with them a sense of Divine presence,
an inward power, that takes upon itself the
burden of my sufferings; and these spasms
are only an appearance."

It is a most beautiful and beneficent law,
that when the mind is exalted with great
conceptions, or filled with an all-absorbing
love, the body becomes less sensible to its
infirmities and sufferings, and sometimes
forgets them altogether. Even our natural
affections and passions have power, though
in a limited degree, of suspending our bodily
sensations. A mother, who a little while
ago was pale and drooping under the small-
pox, is by and by seen laughing over the
bed of her stricken child, and low
changed from what she was! Her counte-
nance that was so pale, now beams with
life, and the arm that hung down is now
with energy. The astronomer in his starry
contemplations becomes free of the body;
and cold, hunger, and fatigue are alike for-
gotten. But religious faith, when warm
and clear, and its eye open wide on im-
mortality, elevates and changes all our af-
fections, and then it reacts upon the whole
frame, and sends the triumphing influence
along all its nerves.

A Beautiful Lesson.

What a beautiful lesson the simple cir-
cumstances, related in the following, teach
us. We clip it from an exchange, and have
forgotten the author's name. How few
such hearts are to be found in this world!
"Tendering Delicacy.—There were many
little occurrences which suggested to me,
with a great consolation, how natural it is
to gentle hearts to be considerate and de-
licate towards any inferiority. One of these
particularly touched me. I happened to
stroll into a little church when a marriage
was just concluded, and the young couple
had to sign the register.

The bridegroom, to whom the pen was
handed first, made a rude cross for his
mark; the bride, who came next, did the
same.
Now, I had known the girl when I was last
there, not only as the prettiest girl in the
place, but as having distinguished herself
in the school; and I could not help looking
at her with some surprise. She came aside,
and whispered to me, while tears of honest
love and admiration stood in her bright
eyes:

"He's a dear good fellow, Miss, but
cannot write yet; he's going to learn of me—
and I would not sully him for the world!"

Why, what had I to fear, when there was
this nobility in a laboring man's daughter?

"There is one word harder than fair,
colder than death, more fearful than the grave—
"DESPICABLE."
True—true. Affection repaid by false-
hood, confidence by treachery, idolatry by
scorn! Oh, how few of us are there who can
comprehend the terrible meaning of that
word—despicable! Death may come in and
wrench away a link from our golden chain
of love—we know that it is gone—lost—
"vanished forever!" We weep over it, mourn
for it, lay it from our heart, and turn again
to the battle of life, feeling that there are
still other cares which demand our exertion;
but to be despised by the one we love—the
one in whose being we have all our joys for
the present—all our hopes for the future!
Oh, it is so long before we can believe what
we know to be true—before we can bring
our minds to the utter desolation which has
shadowed our lives! We turn with a burst
of passionate weeping to the memories in
common with our happy past, and in the
littleness of our grief, believe they too, will
someday think of them and return to us
again. But it passes—the wild, yearning
hope, the bitter, passionate sorrow—now do
we fully comprehend our depth of suffer-
ing, until lonely seasons have passed—until
the sea of passion has subsided into an
eternal calm—until joys beckon to us
which they might have shared—events pass
before us in which they would have played
conspicuous parts—anxieties throng around
us which they might have alleviated—till
the smile of affection has long been unseen
—the clasp of love long unmet—the words
of fondness long been unheard—then we
look around upon the world in all its plan-
siveness, and realize the true meaning of that
word—"harder than fate, colder than death,
more fearful than the grave—DESPICABLE."

Gazing upon the fond eyes which make
sunshine in my home, leaning upon the
dear bosom which shelters my happiness,
my heart goes out in sorrowful sympathy
for those who have no fond eyes to cheer
them, no sustaining bosom to rest upon,
no ray of sunshine from loneliness and desola-
tion till they find peace beneath the sod!
God help the desolate, the lonely ones!

RAY STARKES.

Sam Slick Makes Love to Sophy.

"Do you believe in witches, Sophy?"
says I, leaning on my elbow, which rested
on the grass, and looking up into her pretty
face.
"How can I believe, who never saw one?"
Did you?"
"Just come from a county in England,"
says I, "that's chuck full of 'em."
"Do tell me," said she, "what sort of
looking people are they? Little, cross,
spiteful, crooked old women, aint they?"
"The most splendid gals," says I, "mortal
man ever beheld—half angel, half wo-
man, with a touch of cherubim, musical
tongues, telegraph eyes, and cheeks made
of red and white roses. They'd bewitch
old Scratch himself, if he was only to look
on 'em. They call 'em Lancashire witches."
"Did they ever bewitch you?" she said.
"Well, they would, that's a fact; only I
had been bewitched afore by a far handsom-
er one than any of 'em."
"And pray, who is she?"
"If I was to call her up from the deep,"
says I, "I have you courage enough to look
at her in the face?"
Well, she looked a little cocky at that,
but said, with a steady voice: "Certainly,
I have. I never hid harm to any one in
my life: why should I be afraid of her, es-
pecially if she's so handsome?"
"Well, then, I'll raise her, and you'll
see what I never saw in England or else-
where. I'll show her to you in the pool;"
and I waved my hand three or four times
around my head, and with a staff made a
circle on the ground, pretendin' to comply
with rules, and look wise, "Come," says I,
"sweet witch, rise and show your beautiful
face. Now give me your hand, miss; and
I led her down to the deep, still, transpa-
rent pool.

"Mr. Slick," said she, "I'm not sure the
raisin' of spirits is right for you to do."
But I said: "I would look on this one,
and I will, to show you there's nothin' to be
afraid of, but doin' wrong. Stoop, and
look into the water," says I, "now, what
do you see?"
"Nothin'," she said, "but some trout
swimmin' slowly about."

"Hold your head a little higher," says I,
"Move a little farther this way, on account
of the light: that's it. What do you see
now?"
"Nothin' but my own face."

"Are you sure. Look again."

"Certainly—it's my own; I ought to
know it."

"Well, that's the face of Sophy, the
witch of Eskisnoo."

Well, she jumped up on her feet, and
she looked pleased at the joke, I tell you.

"The people of Wisconsin are called
"Badgers." We think here is one bad
one fairly out-badgered by a cent-saver
Yankee."

A toper, some time since, says an ex-
change, went into a bar-room in the west-
ern part of Wisconsin—the Maine law is in
operation there—and called for "something
to drink."

"We don't sell liquor," said the tavern
keeper, "but we will give you a glass, and
then if you want a cracker we will sell it
to you for three cents."

"Very well," said the Yankee customer,
"hand down the decanter."
The "good creature" was handed down,
and our hero took a stiff "horn," when,
turning around to depart, the unsuspecting
landlord handed him a dish of crackers,
with the remark:

"You'll buy a cracker?"
"Well, no," said the Yankee, "I guess
not; you sell 'em too dear: I can get lots
of 'em, five or six for a cent anywhere else."

In common life don't you often judge
and misjudge a man's whole conduct, sat-
isfied out from a wrong impression? The
tone of the voice, a word said in joke, or a
trifle in behavior—the cut of his hair, or
the fit of his neckcloth, may disfigure him
in your eyes, or poison your good opinion;
but at the end of years of intimacy it may
be your closest friend says something, re-
veals something which had previously been
a secret, which alters all your views about
him, and shows that he has been acting on
quite a different motive from that which
you fancied you knew.

"Do any of the young men who prac-
tice slandering their neighbors, ever remem-
ber that they have a sister? Or if they
have no sister, will they not recollect that
their mother was a woman? Then ask
themselves how they would like to hear
the coarse remarks, the indecent things
said about them which they apply to oth-
ers. Remember, young man, when you
thus speak of woman's virtue and badness,
that some one else may be saying the same
about your mother or sister. Then baffle
your tongue."

A gentleman who had neither voice
nor skill, once attempted to sing in com-
pany. When he had come to a conclusion,
Remondier said:—"Your song, sir, is like
the small pox." "How is that?" asked
the company. "Why," said the wit, "a
very good thing when it is over."

At the Celebration in Boston on the
Fourth, the following toast was given:
"The Children of Babel—May the boys
become wiser and better men than their
fathers—and the girls grow up to be—just
like their mothers!"

Speed not where you may save;
Spend not where you must spend.

The charitable gives out at the door,
and God puts in at the window.

The best physicians are Dr. Diet,
Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.

The Model Husband.

His pocket-book is never empty when his
wife calls for money. He sits up in bed,
at night, feeding Thomas Jefferson Smith
with a pap spoon, while his wife takes a
comfortable nap and dreams of the new
shawl she means to buy at Stewart's the
next day. As "one good turn deserves an-
other," he is allowed to hold Tommy again
before breakfast, while Mrs. Smith curls
her hair. He never makes any complaints
about the soft molasses gingerbread that is
rubbed into his hair, coat, and vest during
these happy conjugal seasons. He always
laces on his wife's boots, lest the exertion
should make her too red in the face before
going out to promenade Broadway. He
never calls any woman "pretty" before his
wife. He never makes absurd objections
to her receiving bouquets, or the last novel
from Captain this, or Lieutenant that. He
don't set his teeth and stride down to the
store like a victim every time his wife pre-
sents him with another little Smith. He
gives the female Smiths French gaiter
boots, parasols and silk dresses without
suspense, and the boys new jackets, pop guns,
velvet coats and crackers, without any ques-
tions asked. He never breaks the seals of
any of his wife's billet doux, or peeps over
her shoulder while she is answering the
same. He never holds the dripping of the
umbrella over her new bonnet while his last
new hat is innocent of a rain drop. He
never complains when he is late home to
dinner, though the little Smiths have left
nothing but bones and crusts.

He never takes the newspaper and reads
it before Mrs. Smith has had a chance to
run over the advertisements, deaths, mar-
riages, &c. He always gets into bed first,
cold nights, to take off the chill for his wife.
He never leaves his trousers, drawers, boots,
&c., on the floor, when he goes to bed, for
his wife to break her neck over in the dark,
if the baby wakes, and need a dose of pa-
ragoric. If the children in the next room
scream during the night, he don't expect
his wife to take an air bath to find out the
matter. He has been known to wear Mrs.
Smith's nightcap in bed to make the baby
think he was its mother.

When he carries the children up to be
christened, he holds them right up, and
don't tumble their frocks. When the min-
ister asks him the name, he says—"Lucy-
sir," distinctly that he need not mistake it
for Lucifer. He goes home and trots the
child off the sermon is over, while his wife
remains in church to receive the congrat-
ulations of the parish gossips.

If Mr. Smith has company to dinner, and
there are not strawberries enough, and his
wife looks at him with a sweet smile, and
offers to help him (at the same time kicking
gently with her slippers under the table),
he always replies, "No, I thank you, dear,
they don't agree with me."

Lastly, he approves of "Bloomers" and
"petticoats," for he says women will do as
they like—he should as soon think of driv-
ing the nails into his own coffin, as trying
to stop them—"cozry" 't—its impossible.

CLARA.

Matrimonial Anecdotes.

Among the marriage notices of a Cam-
bridge (England) paper was recorded the
wedding at St. Paul's Church, Cambridge,
of Mr. Briggs, gardener, to Thiza, second
daughter of Mr. Smith, of Haverhill. Mr.
Briggs was a hale and hearty young man
of seventy-nine. At the conclusion of the
interesting ceremony, the youngster was
asked his age, when he boldly exclaimed
that he was seventy-nine! At this the
bride gave a faint shriek, exclaiming, "Oh!
if I had but known it! Oh! why has he
been palming himself off on me as only
sixty-six? Oh! I had no idea of such a
thing!"

One of the best things to resist fati-
gued with is music. Girls who "could
not walk a mile to save their lives," will
dance with a knee-knocking clamor and
supernatural fidelity, from ten o'clock to sun-
set; while a soldier, grown weary with
quietness, will no sooner hear a bagpipe give
a flourish than he will give one himself.
Whether men can march twenty or forty
miles a day, depends altogether on who
blows the bass drum.

Rocking Chairs.

Miss Leslie says this article of furniture
is now seldom seen in the parlors of gen-
tle people. She thinks rocking-chairs are
fit only for nurses, and says a lady should
never be seen to rock in a chair, and the
rocking of a gentleman looks silly. "The
who think more of gentility than comfort,
must banish the article from their drawing
rooms to their private apartments, for Miss
Leslie herself admits that even gentle peo-
ple indulge in the luxury of a rocking-chair
when entirely alone."

Young America.—A writer in Par-
son's Magazine says that the man who will
be President of the United States in
1860 is, in all likelihood, running hard for
at this very moment among the buckcherry
bushes of Oregon."

The man who put a sixpence in the
contribution plate when he had in three cent
pieces in his pocket, left in the south-west-
ern train on hearing that Barnum was after
him.

"Come here, young man, and tell me
what the four seasons are." "Pepper,
mustard, salt and vinegar—their's what
mammy always serves with."

In a fashionable novel, the author
says, "My Emma trembled, grew pale,
and immediately fainted." The printer
putting it instead of f, rendered it, "she la-
zy grow pale" and immediately faint."

THE ESCAPE.

A THRILLING HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.

Early in the Spring of 1780, Mr. Alex-
ander McConnell, of Lexington, Ky., went
into the woods on foot to hunt deer. He
soon killed a large buck, and returned home
for a horse, in order to bring it. During
his absence, a party of five Indians, in one
of their skulking expeditions, accidentally
stumbled on the body of the deer, and per-
ceiving that it had been recently killed,
they naturally supposed that the hunter
would soon return to secure the flesh.
Three of them, therefore, took their stations
within close rifle shot of the deer, while the
other two followed the trail of the hunter,
and waylaid the path by which he was ex-
pected to return.

McConnell thinking not of danger, rode
carelessly along the path, which the scouts
were watching, until he had come within
view of the deer, when he was fired on by
the whole party and his horse killed.
While laboring to extricate himself from
the dying animal, he was seized by his cap-
tives, overpowered, and borne off a prisoner.
His captors, however, seemed a merry,
good-natured set of fellows, and permitted
him to accompany them on horseback—and
what was rather extraordinary, allowed him
to retain his gun and hunting accoutrements.
He accompanied them with great apparent
cheerfulness through the day, and displayed
his dexterity by shooting deer for the use
of the company, until they began to regard
him with great partiality. Having travelled
with him in this manner for several days,
they at length reached the bank of the Ohio
river.

Herefore the Indians had taken the pre-
caution to bind him at night, although not
very securely, but on that evening he re-
monstrated with them on the subject and
complained so strongly of the pain which
the cord gave him, that they merely wrap-
ped the buffalo tag about his wrists, and
having tied it in an easy knot and then at-
tached the extremities of the rope to their
bodies, in order to prevent his moving
without awakening them, they very com-
posedly went to sleep, leaving the prisoner to
follow their example or not, as he pleased.

McConnell determined to effect his escape
that night if possible, as on the following
morning they would cross the river, which
would render it more difficult. He there-
fore lay quietly until midnight, anxiously
ruminate on the best means of effecting
his object. Accidentally casting his eyes
in the direction of his feet, they fell upon
the glittering blade of a knife, which had
escaped from his sheath, and was now lying
near the feet of one of the Indians.

To reach it with his hands, without dis-
turbance the two Indians to whom he was
fastened, was impossible, and it was very
hazardous to attempt to draw it up with
his feet. This however he attempted.
With much difficulty he grasped the blade
between his toes, and after repeated and
long continuous efforts, succeeded at length
in bringing it within reach of his hands.

To cut the cord was but the work of a mo-
ment, and gradually and silently extricating
his person, he walked to the fire and sat
down. He felt that his work was but
half done. That if he should attempt to
return home without destroying his enemies,
he would be pursued and probably over-
taken, when his fate would be certain. On
the other hand, it seemed almost impossible
for a single individual to succeed in a con-
flict with five Indians, even though unarmed
and asleep. He could not hope to deal a
blow with a knife so silently and fatally as
to destroy each of his enemies in turn with-
out awakening the rest. Their slumbers
were proverbially light and restless—and if
he failed with a single one, he must inevi-
tably be overpowered by the survivors.

The knife was therefore out of the question.
After anxious reflection for a few minutes,
he formed his plan.

The guns of the Indians were stacked
near the fire. Their knives and tomahawks
were sheathed by their sides. The latter
he dare not touch for fear of arousing their
owners, but the former he carefully removed
with the exception of two, and hid them in
the woods, where he knew the Indians were
still sleeping, perfectly ignorant of the fate
preparing for them, and taking one in each
hand and resting the muzzles on a leg-
within six feet of his victims, and having
taken deliberate aim at the head of one
and the heart of another, he pulled both
triggers at the same moment. Both shots
were fatal.

At the report of the guns, the others
sprang to their feet, glancing wildly about
them. McConnell, who had run to the spot
where the other two were laid, hastily
seized one of them and fired at two of his
enemies who happened to be standing in a
line with each other. The nearest fell dead
being shot through the centre of the body;
the second fell also, following loudly,
but soon recovering, hopped off as fast as
possible. The fifth, the only one that re-
mained unhurt, dashed off like a deer, with
a yell that manifested equal terror and as-
tonishment. McConnell, not wishing to
fight any more such battles, selected his
own rifle from the stack, and made the best
of his way to Lexington, where he arrived
in two days.

A short time afterwards, Mrs. Danph,
of Fayette, who had been several months a
prisoner among the Indians on Red river,
made her escape, and returned to Lexington.
She reported that the survivor returned to
his tribe with a lamentable tale. He related
that they had a fine young hunter near
Lexington, and had brought him as far as
the Ohio; that while encamped on the bank
of the river, a large party of white men had
fallen upon them in the night, and killed
his companions, together with the poor de-
fenceless hunter, who lay bound and man-
foot, unable either to escape or resist.

Beautiful Picture.

The man who stands upon his own soil,
who feels that by the laws of the land in
which he lives—by the laws of civilized na-
tions—he is the rightful and exclusive own-
er of the land which he tills, is by the con-
solation of our nature under a wholesome
influence not easily imbibed from any other
source. He feels—other things being equal
—more strongly than another, the charac-
ter of a man as the lord of an inanimate
world. Of this great and wonderful sphere,
which, fashioned by the hand of God, and
upheld by His power, is rolling through
heaven, a part is his—his from the centre
sky. It is the space on which the genera-
tion before moved in its round of duties,
and he feels himself connected by a visible
link with those who follow him, and to
whom he owes his being. Some interest-
ing tradition is connected with every in-
closure. The favorite fruit tree was planted
by his father's hand. He sported in boy-
hood beside the brook, which still winds
through the meadow. Through the field
lies his path to the village school of earlier
days. He still hears from his window the
rattle of the Sabbath bell which called his
father to the house of God; and near at
hand is the spot where his parents laid
down to rest, and where, when his time has
come, he shall be laid by his children.
These are the feelings of the owners of the
soil. Words cannot paint them—gold can-
not buy them; they flow out of the deepest
fountains of the heart—they are life-springs
of a fresh, healthy, and generous national
character.—Edward Everett.

Prin People.

There is a set of people whom I cannot
bear—the pinks of fashionable propriety—
whose every word is precise, and whose ev-
ery movement is unexceptionable; but who,
though well versed in all the categories of
polite behavior, have not a particle of soul
or cordiality about them. We allow that
their manners may be abundantly correct.
There may be elegance in every gesture,
and gracefulness in every position; not a
smile out of place, and not a step that
would not bear the measurement of the se-
verest scrutiny. This is all very fine; but
what I want is the heart and the gaiety of
social intercourse; the frankness that speaks
ease and animation; the eye that speaks
affability to all, that chases timidity from
every bosom, and tells every man in the
company to be confident and happy. This
is what I conceive to be virtue of the text,
and not the sickening formality of those
who walk by rule, and would reduce the
whole of human life to a wire-bound system
of misery and constraint.—Dexter Chat-
man.

A Discovery.

A certain deacon in one of our Massa-
chusetts towns, who was a very zealous ad-
vocate for the cause of temperance, some
years since, one hot summer's day, employ-
ed a carpenter to make some alterations in
his parlor. In repairing a corner of the
mop-board near the fire-place, it was found
necessary to remove the fire-board; when,
to a "more a nest" was brought to light,
which astonished the workmen most marvel-
lously. A brace of deacons, sundry junk
battles—all containing "something to take"
—a pitcher and tumblers were easily rep-
osing there in snug quarters. The joiner,
with wonder-stricken countenance, ran to
the proprietor with the intelligence.

"Well, I declare," exclaimed the deacon,
"that is curious, surely. It must be that
old Capt. B. left those things there when
he occupied the premises, thirty years
since."

"Perhaps he did," returned the discov-
er; "but, deacon, that ice in the pitcher
must have been well congealed to have re-
mained solid so long a time."

Anecdotes of Mr. Webster are al-
ways acceptable—especially new ones.
Here is one, for which we are indebted to a
correspondent of the Boston Transcript. In
the summer of 1823, when a mere lad,
I was at "Smith's" in Sandwich. My then
schoolmaster was there also, and from him
I had the tale. John Trout was the well
known schoolmaster of the fisherman who at-
tended amateur anglers on their excursions.
John was not remarkable for his severity,
but quite otherwise when his success with
the hook and line was the subject of his
story. One day he was "out" with Mr.
Webster. Both were standing in the
brook, patient waiters for a bite, when Mr.
W. told John how he caught a very large
trout, on a former occasion. "Your honor,"
said John, "that was very well for a gen-
tleman. But once, when I was standing
down by pond-side, I took a fish weigh-
ing—let me see—about—let me see—about
many pounds more than the great lawyer's
big fish." "Ah! John, John," exclaimed
Mr. Webster, "you are an ambitious ani-
mal! You lie in the water and get fat out
of it."

The lumber trade of Boston forms a
heavy item of business. The Tribune has
been looking into the lumber statistics, and
finds that the lumber sold in the city
amounts to over \$5,000,000 per year, besides
the immense quantity of lumber manufac-
tured, at a low valuation, \$500,000.
One establishment sells annually half a
million dollars worth of lumber, shingles,
laths, &c., and the firm of Messrs. Smith,
Bright and Smith, at one of their Detroit
mills, cut over 3,000,000 feet of lumber
and 1,000,000 laths annually.

A Home Truth.


Who has not remarked how painful is
that period of a woman's life when she is
passing out of her bloom, and thinking
about giving up her position as a beauty?
What sad injustices and stratagems she has
to perpetrate during the struggle! She
hides away her daughters in the school-
room; she makes them wear cruel pinafores,
and dresses herself in the garb they ought
to assume. She is obliged to distort the
calendar and to resort to all sorts of schemes
and arts to hide, in her own person, the
august and respectable marks of Time.
Ah! what is that revolt against Nature but
impotent blasphemy! Is not Autumn
beautiful in its appointed season, that we
are to be ashamed of her, and paint her
yellowing leaves pea green? Let us take
the fall of the year as it was made, serenely
and sweetly, and await the time when win-
ter and the nights shut in.—Thackeray's
"Dr. Brown's Letters."

Plain Talk.

Rev. Nathaniel Howe, of Hopkinton,
Mass., was famous for talking with great
directness of speech. In one of his pub-
lished discourses, we find the following pas-
sage, which was addressed to his people:—"Your
habits are so firmly fixed, that no reformation
is to be expected during my ministry; and, indeed,
it would require more power in the Deity to effect it,
than it did to create the world, for when he
created the world, he had only to say

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.
Still Greater Improvement in Grain Drills.



MOORE'S PATENT SEED AND GRAIN PLANTER.

THIS Machine was Patented July 2, 1850, and has received the highest premium at all the

1. Exhibitions where it has ever been contested, including New-castle county, Delaware, Agricultural Society, October 9th, 1850: Philadelphia and Delaware County Agricultural Society, October 17th, 1850: Maryland State Agricultural Society, October 23d, 1850, and October 24th, 1851; and Michigan State Agricultural Society, September 23d, 1851.

THE ABOVE DRILL

Is not liable to get out of repair, is exceedingly simple in its construction, will sow point rows in all irregular shaped fields, and possesses superior advantages to all others, in the ease and quickness with which it is regulated to sow any desired quantity per acre, will sow the draft upon the Horses, is 22 per cent lighter, and consequently, with the same labor, can seed one-fourth more ground per day, than with most other machines now in use. The objection so common to Drilling Machines of blowing *choked* if the seed is not perfectly cleaned, is entirely obviated in the Simple and Peculiar Construction of this Drill, as white caps and short stauw will not interfere in the least with

THE REGULAR DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEED.

It is warranted to distribute the seed evenly: to sow any quantity per acre commonly sown to wheat.

Having sold about 400 of the above Drills the past season, with all good men with the unqualified approbation of the purchasers; and after careful and thorough experiments which have resulted in still greater Improvements, we now feel warranted in saying that Moore's Patent Seed and Grain Planter improved, is superior to any other machine FOR THE PURPOSE, NOW IN THE MARKET.

Having made arrangements to furnish 1,000 of the above Machines for sale, the coming season, we shall be prepared, at all times, to supply orders without delay.


All orders addressed to the undersigned will warrant prompt attention.

LEL. PEIRCE & THOMPSON,
WM. R. FREE is Agent for Adams County, for the above Drill; and also for the

sale of REYNOLDS, MORGAN & CO'S Reaping Machine. Any letters addressed to him at Erioldown P. O., Chester county, Pa., will be attended to.
Erioldown P. O., Chester county, Pa., May 23. rf

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year
1881, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's
Office of the District Court for the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



PEPSIN

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

THE subscriber respectfully offers himself
as a Candidate for COUNTY SURVEYOR, at the ensuing Election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention—and desires the support of his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE B. HEWITT.
Mendenhall Town-ship, June 27. rf

Dividend.

THE "GETTYSBURG WATER COMPANY" has declared a dividend of Ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, payable on or after Tuesday the 12th of July, inst.

Stockholders will call for payment at this office of the Secretary and Treasurer, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock of the 12th and ensuing days. D. McCONAUGHY.

THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

PREPARED from Rennet or the fourth Stomach of the Ox after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Langdon, M.D., of Philadelphia.

"**THE DIGEST.**" Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intes-

ness. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a True Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical properties, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it.

This is Nature's own Remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcoholic Bitters, Acids, or

Address—E. G. ROBERT, Publisher,
No. 114 Fulton Street, New York.
July 11. 5c

JURY LIST—AUGUST TERM.

GRAND JURY.
Borough—Robert G. Harper, D. Kendall, Charles

C. W. HODGKIN.
Oxford—John Blair, G. B. Colvicks.
Lafayette—J. Greist, Peter F. Smith, Isaac Hess.
Montpelier—Samuel Meale, Nathan Wright.
Montpelier—Henry Humber, Joseph Zack.
Franklin—John Water, Jacob Fulwiler.
Concord—Thomas McClean.
Berwick—John Flickinger, Joseph Kepner.
Germany—George Myers.
Concord—J. W. Williams, W. F. Turrens.
Liberty—Thomas F. McLean.
Montpelier—John Horner.
Freelton—Abraham Waybright.
Tycon—Samuel Buffield.

Food and Diet, Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University; Professor Duncanson's Physiology; Prof. Stillman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports Cures from all parts of the United States.

PEPSIN IN FLUID AND POWDER

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin is prepared in powder in Fluid Form—and in Prescription vials for

GENERAL JURY.

Germany—Michael Harner, George Palmer.
Orford—Edward Weigh.
Yonkplaster—Isaac, Nod, Andrew Smith.
Joseph Smith, Sen. Wm. Lott.
Frederick—Samuel S. Moritt, Wm. Biggam.
Stratton—James Dickson, Ephraim Wardorf.

Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to
Houghton, Philadelphia.

Observe this!—Every bottle of the genuine
Syrup bears the written signature of J. S. Hough-
ton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.—
Beware of cheap and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medi-

Cambria—Robert M. Carey,
Huntington—Solomon Stitzel, John Miller,
(of Levi), Robert Livingston, Jacob Rower,
James Towne—
Lithonia—Jacob Winand, Peter Wagener,
Elfers Priort, Moses Myers,
Franklin—James Russell, Jacob Coyer, Moses
Smith.

Price, \$1 per bottle
 Agents—S. S. Furber, Gettysburg, wholesale
 Retail Agent: L. W. Bonzals, Chambersburg,
 A. Morris & Co., York.
 Philadelphia, Sept 5

17

TRUNKS—A general assortment of Trunks,
 for sale, very cheap, at SASHON'S.

KENTUCKY JEANS & TWEENS—any variety of color and style, for the season, at **KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.**
POINNETS, Ribbons, and Parasols, a fine assortment, and very cheap, at **MIDDELCOFF'S.**
PARASOLS—The Ladies will please call at **KURTZ'S Cheap Corner**, and see a large and well selected lot of **PARASOLS.**

AMEN are invited to call and see the first article of DRESS STOUT that has been shown in this market.

April 27. W. W. PAXTON.

WELL, your Friends, that MARCUS SAMSON has just received and opened a wider lot of Black, Blue, and Green Cloth

disposing of my present stock of the above articles, I will sell them very low.

April 13. **MARCUS SAMSON.**

MORE NEW GOODS, received and opened this day, at FAHNESTOCK'S.

May 30. *Sign of the Red Trout.*

PAJAMAS.—The largest and best selected lot of Calicoes that have been in town for some time, of every style, from 15 cents up to 25 cents, can be had at **KURTZ'S** cheap. The Ladies will call and see them.

BERGIES & DIANES.—A beautiful as-

Department, all styles, from head of KURTZ'S
Map Corner.



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 8, 1853.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

For United States Senator.

MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster.

For Auditor General.

A. K. MCCLURE, of Franklin.

For Superior Judge.

CHRISTIAN MEYERS, of Clinton.

We are authorized to announce that

James C. Ellis, Esq., of New Oxford, is a

candidate for the Legislature, subject to the

decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that

John C. Ellis, Esq., of New Oxford, is a

candidate for the Legislature, subject to the

decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that

Henry Spaulding, Esq., of Germany township, is

a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the

decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that

Col. James L. Newell, of Straban, is a

candidate for the Legislature, subject to the

decision of the Whig County Convention.

Assessment Tax.

We have been requested to announce that

the Whig County Convention has been

appointed to collect the tax levied by the

Gumland Valley Mutual Protection Com-

pany. An abatement of 5 per cent. will be

allowed to members that pay within thirty

days.

We are pleased to learn that the dis-

ease which had broken out at Philadelphia,

communicated by a vessel which had ar-

rived there from New Orleans, has somewhat

abated, and the panic subsided in some de-

gree.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, our Min-

ister to England, was to sail on Saturday

last, from New York.

Wm. Henry Welsh, Esq., of York,

has been appointed private Secretary to the

Hon. James Buchanan, the Minister to the

Court of St. James. Mr. Welsh sails in

company with Mr. Sickles, on the 20th

inst., from New York.

A duel was fought near Charleston,

on Tuesday, between John Duvoquet, of

Chester, and J. Davidson Legare, of Char-

leston, in which the latter was killed at the

first fire.

The steamer Europa sailed for Liver-

pool from Boston on Wednesday, with 100

passengers and \$185,000 in specie. Among

the passengers were Lady Elmsmere and

daughter, and the American Consul to

Austria.

Hon. DANIEL M. SWINER is to de-

liver the annual address before the Bucks-

county Agricultural Society.

Hon. Edward Stanly, late member

of Congress from North Carolina, is now

engaged in the practice of law in San Fran-

cisco.

Death of Dr. Brown.—The venerable

Matthew Brown, D. D., for many years

president of Jefferson College, died in Pitts-

burg, on Friday week. Dr. B. had attained

to the ripe age of 80.

Rev. G. W. Gilbert, formerly presi-

dent of Newark (Del.) College, and at one

time pastor of the Hanover Presbyterian

Church in Wilmington, died in Philadel-

phia on Sunday week.

The honorary degree of D. D. was

conferred upon the Rev. John F. Mesick, of

Harrisburg, at the late commencement of

Rutger's College.

We perceive from the National In-

telligencer, that at the annual distribution

of premiums at the St. Joseph's Academy

of Visitation, an institution numbering near-

ly 150 pupils, held on the 10th of July, in

Washington City, the highest honors of the

institution, for excellence of scholarship and

good conduct, were awarded to Miss Laro-

dia Middleton, daughter of R. W. Mid-

dleton, Esq., formerly of this place.

Arkansas Senator.—Col. Robert W.

Johnson, lately a member of the U. S.

House of Representatives, has been appointed

by the Governor of Arkansas to fill the

vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by

the resignation of the Hon. Solon Borland,

the new Minister to Central America.

"Gone with the Wind."—The Freeman's

"Roman Catholic" Journal announces that

"a distinguished American Statesman" has

"just become a convert to the Roman Cath-

olic faith. The Paris correspondent of the

Journal confirms this announcement, in the

following paragraph:

"Letters from Rome, received here these

days ago, announce that a distinguished

Senator of the United States made his formal

renunciation of Protestantism, and was

received in the Catholic Church on the

Feast of Visitation, (July 24,) by His Em-

inence, Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of the

Propaganda. I have not been able to hear

the name of the convert, but it will not re-

main long unknown.

It is intimated that this statesman may

be Senator Douglas, as he is the only U. S.

Senator known to be in Europe at the

present time.

The Sickness at Emmitsburg.

We regret to learn, that the disease,

of malignant type, which has prevailed at

Emmitsburg for some time, still continues;

and several deaths have occurred since our

last issue. It is said they may generally

be traced to imprudence of some kind;—but

this does not contradict the fact that a ma-

lignant disease is prevailing there.

Being so near that village, it would be

well for our citizens to be more than usually

careful as to diet and exposure, and attend

to cleanliness of person and premises. A

thorough removal of all filth from cellars,

drains, &c., and plentiful lighting, are now

the duty of every household;—and it would

be well to be prompt.

There is a Borough Ordinance on this

subject, which we give for general informa-

tion.

It is enacted, &c., That if any person

or persons, owning or occupying any lot

of ground, or premises within the Borough

of Gettysburg, shall suffer any mud, excre-

ment, garbage, dirt, stagnant water, or other

filth, from which may arise any effluvia,

offensive and injurious to the citizens of

said Borough, to accumulate or remain on

the premises so owned or occupied, every

such person or persons so offending, and

being convicted thereof before the Burgess

of said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for

every such offence the sum of FOUR DOL-

LARS, together with the cost of removing

said annoyance, and the costs of prosecu-

tion.

Borough Ordinances.

The Borough is annually subjected to

heavy expenses in consequence of the ac-

cumulation of manure, filth, dirt, &c., in the

public alleys, and the dumping up of the

sidewalks, and gutters, through the care-

lessness or negligence of citizens. With a

view to remedy this in future, as far as pos-

sible, the Council have enacted the follow-

ing ordinance, which will be rigidly en-

forced, on complaint to the Burgess:

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the

Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted

by the authority of the same:

1. That any person or persons who shall

place, or cause to be placed, any cart, wheel-

barrow, stones, sand, soil or other obstruc-

tion whatsoever, in or upon any gutter or

water-course in said Borough, so as to pre-

vent the free passage of the water along

any street or public alley within the same,

shall, upon conviction thereof before the

Burgess, forfeit and pay for every such of-

fence the sum of TWO DOLLARS, and

costs of prosecution, and shall pay the ex-

pense of removing such obstruction.

2. That from and after the publication of

this ordinance, any manure, straw or litter,

which shall be cast into or upon any street

or public alley in said Borough, and shall

be suffered to remain for a longer time than

the space of 24 hours, shall be absolutely

forfeited to and for the use of said Borough;

and it shall be the duty of the Street and

Road Commissioner, or other person au-

thorized by the Town Council, to remove

and dispose of the same for the use afore-

said.

Thomas Connor was executed at

Baltimore on Friday last for murder: When

first swung off the rope stretched, and he

fell to the ground. A most painful scene

followed; but he was again, after a consid-

erable interval, placed on the scaffold, and

choked to death. He was a lad of 18

years of age. There was a crowd of prob-

ably 20,000 persons to witness the unpleas-

ant scene—many of them women and chil-

dren.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

This malignant disease has been raging

fearfully at New Orleans, and the mortality

is very great. During the forty-eight hours

ending on the 1st inst., the number of deaths

was 290—258 of which were of yellow fe-

ver. The papers there advise all strangers

to stay away from the city, as there is no

hope of the disease being checked before

the frost comes in the fall. They die so

fast that hearse cannot be had for all, and

they have to take cabs to convey some of

the dead to the burial grounds. At the

Charity Hospital these who die are put in

rough pine boxes, and taken to Potter's

Field in carts, seven being a load for one

horse and cart. A writer says, "I yester-

day saw seven loads go out of the Hospital."

The deaths in the Hospital were about 40

per day.

Mortality in Cuba.

The cholera, yellow fever, and small-pox

are making fearful ravages to the estates in

the interior of Cuba. The thousands of re-

cently introduced Africans have brought

with them a terrible kind of diarrhea, that

is carrying off vast numbers of victims, and

rapidly extending its frightful progress

through the island. In Havana the troops

are said to be dying like rotten sheep. In

some regiments of a thousand men there are

scarcely four hundred available, and all the

hospitals are as full as they can hold.

Mr. James Walker, a native of

Greencastle, Pa., and a printer by trade,

was drowned in the Patapsco, near Balti-

more, on Saturday week. He had been

out with some friends on a pleasure excur-

sion, and had separated from his compan-

ions for a short time. It is supposed he

had gone in to bathe, and was seized with

a fainting fit to which he was subject. He

was about 32 years of age, and unmarried.

His mother, an aged and frail woman, still

resides in Greencastle, and was dependent

upon her lost son (who was employed as a

compositor in the Sun office at Baltimore),

to a great extent for her support.

The great number of alien passen-

gers arriving at New York during the

month of July, was 22,992. The immi-

grants have generally arrived healthy and

in good condition.

The War Department, it is said, will

soon order twelve or fifteen hundred addi-

tional troops to garrisons on the Rio Grande.

They will be drawn gradually from Texas

and the Atlantic seaboard, as the exigen-

cies of the service will permit. In fact,

all the disposable force of the army will be

ordered there. It is probable this move is

intended to influence negotiations for an

other slice of Mexico; sufficient to give us

a defensible mountain boundary, such as

Jefferson Davis wisely contended for when

the Mexican treaty was under discussion in

the Senate.

The old Moslem fanaticism is said to

be awakening in Turkey, and all the Ma-

homedian provinces of the East, on account

of the aggressions of Russia, and a bloody

and ferocious religious war seems immin-

ent. The military preparations of Turkey have

far exceeded expectations, and the warlike

feeling grows in intensity as offers of assis-

tance in men, arms, and money come in

from the remote corners of the empire. A

recent letter from Constantinople says:

At Constantinople, where 20,000 students for

the office of the priesthood are assembled,

war is preached from every mosque, and the

students parade the streets with banners

crying, "War with the Russians! and the warlike

death to the Gians!" and the reports of

the different Consuls in the Interior speak

of the same zeal and enthusiasm for the

cause of Islam.

The Paris Conspiracy at the Opera

Comique, where the Emperor Napoleon so

narrowly escaped with his life, is said to

have been a Bourbon Legitimist plot, hav-

ing its ramifications in all the principal cit-

ies of France. The Legitimist signs of

emblems had been widely distributed, and

an immediate outbreak was prepared in the

Departments of the Drome and the Bouches

du Rhone. According to the plot, the Em-

peror and Empress were to have been fired

upon simultaneously by all the men ar-

rested at the opera, who were to cry at the

same time as a signal, "Vive l'Empereur!"

Fourteen arrests were made there, and

these were afterwards followed by one hun-

dred and fifty-three others. The trial of the

affair will, perhaps, be brought before the

Court of Peers.

Another deaf man has been killed on

a railroad. The accident happened on

Tuesday near New Haven, and the victim

a deaf mute, had his head almost severed

from his body. An account of the occur-

rence published in one of the New York

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
"MINERAL MILLS"
AT PUBLIC SALE.
 8 per cent. on the Capital invested, guar-

THE under-signed, Assignees of ROBERT COBEAN, will sell at Public Sale on *Thursday the first day of September next*, on the premises, the valuable property, long known as "COBEAN'S MILLS," situate on Marsh Creek, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., 3 miles west of Gettysburg, near the road leading from Gettysburg to Hagerstown, Md., containing

The improvements consist of 2 two-story Log
DWELLING-HOUSES.
 one of which is weather-
boarded, and the other
has a Stone Block-building attached, with stabling
for each: Carriage-house, Corn-crib, Dry-
house, and other out buildings. There is a
well of good water at one of the Houses, with
a pump in it, and an excellent garden to
each. There is a thriving
YOUNG ORCHARD,
of about 100 Apple trees, nearly all bearing,
besides a large number of Peach, Pear, Plum
and Apricot trees.

There is also a large BLACKSMITH SHOP, with shoeing and coal sheds attached. There is also on this property a valuable

the water of which has been analyzed and found to contain rare and valuable qualities.

THE MILL

is new, having been put into operation on the 1st day of January, 1851. It is 3 stories high; the basement story stone, of superior material and workmanship; the other two stories frame, weatherboarded and painted, in the best manner, with spouting. Lightning conductor, &c. There are two overshot water wheels, 4 run of stones, French Burrens and 2 Country Stones (warmer and good), a cylinder mill which will drive all the machinery. There is a Corn and Wheat Bane, Sun, Machine, Horsepower


Grain and Flour Elevators, also grain conveyors to fill the Granaries on two floors; Friction Hoisting Gears at both ends of the Mill when loading and unloading can be done with convenience at the same time, having an open road around the building. The Gearing is spur and bevel; principally cast iron, with wooden cogs. The building and machinery are constructed with the very best material that could be purchased, and for durability, convenience and neatness are unsurpassed by any in the country. The Mill is insured in a safe Insurance Company.

THE SAW-MILL

is well constructed, in good repair, and does a good business annually. The old Mill House, which is still standing, might be used to advantage for machinery of any kind.

This property has many and peculiar advantages connected with it. It is located in a healthy, well cultivated and productive section of the State, and is surrounded by all Religious Denominations, Schools and Factories. The roads leading to it are good, affording good facilities for the transportation of grain. The stream by which this Mill is propelled is large, and the water power at all times sufficient to do an extensive and lucrative business. The Railroad about to be constructed from Gettysburg to Hanover will be of incalculable advantage as it will afford facilities for transporting Flour to the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with comparatively trifling expense, and will also afford facilities for the transportation of waste water.

passed by any in the County and would be a desirable location for a COUNTRY STORE.

 **A Tract of Wood-Land,**
 adjoining the above property, consisting of about
70 ACRES,
 is now in the market, and can be bought on accommodating terms: the land is good, and covered with Timber of superior quality, &c., and situated only one-fourth of a mile from the Saw Mill.

As property of this description is seldom in the market, Capitalists would do well to call and see it. **AS IT WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD,** Therefore will be made an accommodating, and an indispensable title will be given to the purchaser. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1854; or if desired, on the last of October next.

Any person wishing to view the property will call upon **ROBERT COBBAN**, residing thereon, and any desired information respecting the same may be obtained by applying personally or by letter to him or either of the Assignees.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock on said day; when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL COBBAN.

JAS. CUNNINGHAM,) assignees.
June 20th 1879

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on advantage terms.

A FARM.

Containing about 34 Acres, situate on the Carlisle Road, four miles north of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Henry Wimmer, Jesse Biocher, and others. The improvements are a good LOG HOUSE, nearly new, a good Log Barn, a Spring-house, over an excellent spring, with other necessary Out-buildings. There is a large quantity of Fruit of every kind. There is a sufficient quantity of very good Meadow.

The property will be shown by John Brown, residing thereon, or the subscriber, in Gettysburg.

If not sold before Saturday the 15th of October next, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, on the premises.

JOHN ADAMS.

June 27. 18

ASH-GROVE FARM FOR SALE.

FARM,
which here, to wit, situate in Germany town-
ship, Adams county, Pa., some mile west of
Littleton, adjoining lands of Benjamin Land-
is, heirs of Jacob Miller, deceased, and others,
containing 183 Acres.

This Farm lies within the last few years
been heavily taxed, and is in a good state of
cultivation. The improvements
consist of commodious HOUSE,
part log (weather-boarded) and
part stone, a large new Stair-
case Barn, &c. The Salt and Chambersburg
Turnpike, and a new-fashioned line of water
pass through the farm, affording a short cut in about
eight miles, to the river, being a mile of water
pass, with good and regular navigation, and
a branch to the SHIPYARD, already

It is now a sorry sight to say so, as the farm is fit now for nothing. It will be shown to any person wishing to see it, by the undersigned,
HENRY SPALDING



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 8, 1853.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

For Canal Commissioner,

MOSES POWNALL, of Lancaster.

For Auditor General,

A. K. MCLURE, of Franklin.

For Surveyor General,

CHRISTIAN MEYERS, of Clarion.

We are authorized to announce that JAMES G. REED, Esq., will be a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce, that DAVID MELLINGER, Esq. of East Berlin, is a candidate for nomination, as State Senator, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce, that JOHN C. DILL, Esq. of New Oxford, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce, that HENRY SHALING, Esq. of Germany township, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

We are authorized to announce, that COL. JAMES L. NEELY, of Straban, is a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

Assessment Tax.

We have been requested to announce that Mr. DUNLOP PATTON has been appointed to collect the tax levied by the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company. An abatement of 5 per cent. will be allowed to members that pay within thirty days.

We are pleased to learn that the disease which had broken out at Philadelphia, communicated by a vessel which had arrived there from New Orleans, has somewhat abated, and the panic subsided in some degree.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, our Minister to England, was to sail on Saturday last, from New York.

Wm. Henry Welsh, Esq., of York, has been appointed private Secretary to the Hon. James Buchanan, the Minister to the Court of St. James. Mr. Welsh sails in company with Mr. Sickles, on the 20th inst., from New York.

A duel was fought near Charleston, on Tuesday, between John Dunovant, of Chester, and J. Davidson Legare, of Charleston, in which the latter was killed at the first fire.

The steamer Europa sailed for Liverpool from Boston on Wednesday, with 100 passengers and \$185,000 in specie. Among the passengers were Lady Ellesmere and daughter, and the American Consul to Austria.

Hon. DANIEL M. SNYDER is to deliver the annual address before the Bucks county Agricultural Society.

Hon. Edward Stanly, late member of Congress from North Carolina, is now engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco.

Death of Dr. Brown.—The venerable Matthew Brown, D. D., for many years president of Jefferson College, died in Pittsburgh, on Friday week. Dr. B. had attained to the ripe age of 80.

Rev. G. W. Gilbert, formerly president of Newark (Del.) College, and at one time pastor of the Hanover Presbyterian Church in Wilmington, died in Philadelphia on Sunday week.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. John F. Mesick, of Harrisburg, at the late commencement of Rutgers' College.

We perceive from the National Intelligencer, that at the annual distribution of premiums at the St. Joseph's Academy of Visitation, an institution numbering nearly 130 pupils, held on the 19th of July, in Washington City, the highest honors of the institution, for excellence of scholarship and good conduct, were awarded to Miss ISABELLA MINUTEMAN, daughter of R. W. Mindelet, Esq., formerly of this place.

Arkansas Senator.—Col. Robert W. Johnson, lately a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, has been appointed by the Governor of Arkansas to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Simon Bolivar, the new Minister to Central America.

"Come over to Rome."—The Freeman's (Roman Catholic) Journal announces that "a distinguished American Statesman" has just become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The Paris correspondent of the Journal confirms this announcement, in the following paragraph:

"Letters from Rome, received here three days ago, announce that a distinguished Senator of the United States made his formal renunciation of Protestantism, and was received in the Catholic Church on the Feast of Visitation, (July 24), by His Eminence, Cardinal Fransoni, Prefect of the Propaganda. I have not been able to hear the name of the convert, but it will not remain long unknown."

It is intimated that this statesman may be Senator Douglas, as he is the only U. S. Senator known to be in Europe at the present time.

The Sickness at Emmitsburg.

We regret to learn, that the disease, of malignant type, which has prevailed at Emmitsburg for some time, still continues; and several deaths have occurred since our last issue. It is said they may generally be traced to imprudence of some kind; but this does not contradict the fact that a malignant disease is prevailing there.

Being so near that village, it would be well for our citizens to be more than usually careful as to diet and exposure, and attend to cleanliness of person and premises. A thorough removal of all filth from cellars, drains, &c., and plentiful liming, are now the duty of every household—and it would be well to be prompt.

There is a Borough Ordinance on this subject, which we give for general information:

"Be it enacted, &c., That if any person or persons, owning or occupying any lot of ground, or premises within the Borough of Gettysburg, shall suffer any mud, excrement, garbage, dirt, stagnant water, or filth, from which may arise any effluvia, offensive and injurious to the citizens of said Borough, to accumulate or remain on the premises so owned or occupied, every such person or persons so offending, and being convicted thereof before the Burgess of said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of FOUR DOLLARS, together with the cost of removing said annoyance, and the costs of prosecution."

Borough Ordinance. The Borough is annually subjected to heavy expenses in consequence of the accumulation of manure, filth, dirt, &c., in the public alleys, and the damming up of the side-walks, and gutters, through the carelessness or negligence of citizens. With a view to remedy this in future, as far as possible, the Council have enacted the following ordinance, which will be rigidly enforced, on complaint to the Burgess:

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:

1. That any person or persons who shall place, or cause to be placed, any cart-wreck, lumber, stones, sand, soil or other obstruction whatsoever, in or upon any gutter or water-course in said Borough, so as to prevent the free passage of the water along any street or public alley within the same, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Burgess, forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of TWO DOLLARS and costs of prosecution, and shall pay the expense of removing such obstruction.

2. That from and after the publication of this ordinance, any manure, straw or litter, which shall be cast into or upon any street or public alley in said Borough, and shall be suffered to remain for a longer time than the space of 24 hours, shall be absolutely forfeited to and for the use of said Borough; and it shall be the duty of the Street and Road Commissioner, or other person authorized by the Town Council, to remove and dispose of the same for the use aforesaid.

Thomas Connor was executed at Baltimore on Friday last for murder. When first swung off, the rope stretched, and he fell to the ground. A most painful scene followed; but he was again, after a considerable interval, placed on the scaffold, and choked to death. He was a lad of 18 years of age. There was a crowd of probably 20,000 persons to witness the unpleasant scene—many of them women and children.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans. This malignant disease has been raging fearfully at New Orleans, and the mortality is very great. During the forty-eight hours ending on the 1st inst., the number of deaths was 200—258 of which were of yellow fever. The papers there advise all strangers to stay away from the city, as there is no hope of the disease being checked before the frost comes in the fall. They die so fast that hearsees cannot be had for all, and they have to take cabs to convey some of the dead to the burial grounds. At the Charity Hospital those who die are put in rough pine boxes, and taken to Potter's Field in carts, seven being a load for one horse and cart. A writer says, "Yesterday saw seven loads go out of the Hospital." The deaths in the Hospital were about 40 per day.

Mortality in Cuba. The cholera, yellow fever and small-pox are making fearful ravages on the estates in the interior of Cuba. The thousands of recently introduced Africans have brought with them a terrible kind of diarrhea, that is carrying off vast numbers of victims, and rapidly extending its frightful progress through the island. In Havana the troops are said to be dying like rotten sheep. In some regiments of a thousand men there are scarcely four hundred available, and all the hospitals are as full as they can hold.

Mr. James Walker, a native of Gloucester, Pa., and a printer by trade, was drowned in the Patuxent, near Baltimore, on Saturday week. He had been out with some friends on a pleasure excursion, and had separated from his companions for a short time. It is supposed he had gone in to bathe, and was seized with a fainting fit to which he was subject. He was about 32 years of age, and unmarried. His mother, an aged and frail woman, still resides in Gloucester, and was dependent upon her lost son (who was employed as a compositor in the Sun office at Baltimore,) to a great extent for her support.

The total number of alien passengers arriving at New York during the month of July, was 22,358. The immigrants have generally arrived healthy and in good condition.

CONVENTION.

Mr. Editor:—I see by various communications appearing in County papers, a number of gentlemen have been named as candidates for nomination to the Legislature. I would add to the list the name of JAMES BROCK, Esq., of Hampton, who, I think, has strong claims on the party, as he had but one term. He has always done service to the party, and is still an active working Whig, and his experience as a Legislator may be of vast importance to our County at the coming session.

ADAMS COUNTY WHIG.

Mr. HARRIS.—As our end of the County ought to have the nomination for County Commissioner this fall, I would recommend Mr. JACOB Y. BUSHLEY, of Butler township—a man in every way well qualified for that post, and who will be brought before the County Convention as a candidate for that office.

A TYRONE WHIG.

Kentucky Election.

The election took place in Kentucky last week for members of Congress and the Legislature. The Whigs have succeeded in electing eight out of ten members of Congress—hence a gain of three members. They have also carried both branches of the Legislature by increased majorities.—Well done, Kentucky!

Missouri Election.

The election last week, has resulted in the election of four Whigs and three Democrats—being a considerable Whig gain.

Late from Europe.

ADVANCE IN BREAKSTUFFS.

The steamer Niagara arrived on Thursday, bringing Liverpool dates to July 23d. The panic about war had in some degree subsided, and it was thought the Russian and Turkish question would be amicably adjusted.

The French ports having been opened in anticipation of a scarcity in that country, breadstuffs have been active at 9d, and 1s. per barrel advance, and 2d. and 3d. per bushel in wheat.

Commissioners to the World's Fair.

Gov. Bigler has appointed the following gentlemen Commissioners to represent the State of Pennsylvania at the "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" at New York:

Gen. Robert Patterson, A. L. Ellwyn, Hon. Charles Gibson, of Philadelphia. Isaac G. McKinley, Esq. of Dauphin. Hon. Frederick Watts, of Cumberland. Wilson M. Candless and Gen. Wm. Larimer, of Allegheny.

John W. Gary, of Westmoreland. William F. Backer, of Lycoming. C. L. Ward, Gordon F. Mason, of Bradford. William Strong, of Reading. Asa Packer, of Carbon. Luther Kibbe, of Luzerne. G. W. Haselbake, of Clinton.

An extraordinary excursion took place lately over the Ohio and other railroads between Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Niagara Falls, which is worthy of note.—Some ninety newspaper editors, representing journals published in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania, participated in the pleasures of the occasion, and on the trip up Lake Erie from Cleveland to Buffalo, on board the splendid steamer Crescent City, a convention of newspaper folks organized, at which a variety of resolutions were passed, doing justice to the liberality of the companies owning the lines of travel.

The President of the United States has concluded a contract with Mr. Clark Mills, under an act of the last Congress, for the erection, in Washington city, of a colossal equestrian statue of George Washington, in bronze. It will cost fifty thousand dollars, twenty thousand to be paid during the progress of the work, the remaining thirty thousand when completed.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held their regular monthly meeting at New York on Monday. A communication was read from a gentleman in Constantinople, which stated that the Sultan had placed Christians on an equal footing with Mohammedans.—In other missionary fields the cause of Christianity was reported to be in a flourishing condition.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Charles Frederick, died on the 8th ult., at Weimar, in the 70th year of his age. He had married the sister of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia. His successor is his eldest son, Charles Alexander, who is now aged thirty-five years, and whose wife is the Princess Wilhelmina Maria Sophia Louise, sister to the King of the Netherlands. They have three children, one son and two daughters.

Awful Effects of Drunkenness.—In Clinton County, Ohio, about two weeks ago, Hiram Hawes shot his brother Griswold dead. They had been drinking freely.—Last week, in the same county, an old man of seventy, named Reuben Mills, by a blow of his fist, killed his own son, who was blind. The son was forty years old. It is said both were drunk.

Joseph Bimick, the founder of the Zoroastrian Socialist Community, Ohio, who died on the 20th, had been a Prophet, Priest and King over the Zoroastrians for nearly half a century. Thirty-seven years ago they emigrated from Germany—poor, friendless strangers. By economy, industry, and industry, the body have accumulated immense wealth. They number about 240 souls, and 45 herds of families. They are supposed to be worth the major part of a million of dollars.

A county treasurer in Ohio, who is alleged to be a defaulter in the sum of \$7,499, very innocently says "he has no idea how it occurred."

The War Department, it is said, will

soon order twelve or fifteen hundred additional troops to garrisons on the Rio Grande and the Atlantic seaboard, as the exigencies of the service will permit. In fact, all the disposable force of the army will be ordered there. It is probable this move is intended to influence negotiations for another slice of Mexico, sufficient to give us a defensible mountain boundary, such as Jefferson Davis wisely contended for when the Mexican treaty was under discussion in the Senate.

The old Moslem fanaticism is said to be awakening in Turkey and all the Mahometan countries of the East, on account of the aggressions of Russia, and a bloody and ferocious religious war seems imminent. The military preparations of Turkey have far exceeded expectations, and the warlike feeling grows in intensity as offers of assistance in men, arms, and money come in from the remote corners of the empire. A recent letter from Constantinople says:

At Cassarea, where 20,000 students for the office of the priesthood are assembled, war is preached from every mosque, and the students parade the streets with banners, crying, "War with the Russians! and death to the Ghaour!" and the reports of the different Consuls in the Interior speak of the same zeal and enthusiasm for the cause of Islam.

The Paris Conspiracy at the Opera Comique, where the Emperor Napoleon so narrowly escaped with his life, is said to have been a Bourbon Legitimist plot, having its ramifications in all the principal cities of France. The Legitimist signs or emblems had been widely distributed, and an immediate outbreak was prepared in the Departments of the Drome and the Douche du Rhone. According to the plot, the Emperor and Empress were to have been fired upon simultaneously by all the men arrested at the opera, who were to cry at the same time as a signal, "Vive l'Empereur."

Fourteen artists were made there, and these were afterwards followed by one hundred and fifty-three others. The trial of the affair will, perhaps, be brought before the Court of Peers.

Another deaf man has been killed on a railroad. The accident happened on Tuesday near New Haven, and the victim, a deaf mute, had his head almost severed from his body. An account of the occurrence published in one of the New York journals, says that "the passengers in the train did not perceive that any means were taken to warn the unfortunate man of his danger." What means could be taken to warn the deaf man, by the engineer of an approaching train? It is out of the question. In all such cases the fault is with the victim.

A Hanover county correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives us the following about Virginia girls:—"I see, from the Savannah News, that Georgia girls are feeling trees and getting out shingles. We have in this county, two girls following the same occupation. They get out six thousand per week, by their own hands, at \$4.50 per thousand. They supply the whole demand in that region of country, and many are sold in the Richmond market; they, by dint of industry, have purchased an excellent piano. They are most excellent performers."

The Japanese porcelain is remarkable. A late writer on Japan says: "That tea-cups are especially worthy of attention. I have seen tea-cups, a dozen of which, with the saucers, would not weigh three ounces. They are really transparent, and so thin and delicate that one would believe the dropping of a piece of sugar would break them; nevertheless this very thinness gives them an extraordinary elasticity."

The Portland (Me.) Argus states that the colored population of that city are decreasing year by year, thus corroborating all previous experience of the effects of residence in high latitudes upon the black race. The editor remarks:

"While our white population is rapidly increasing, our colored population, made up principally of the mixed blood, is gradually wasting away. Surely there must be some deep seated, underlying, self-executing law of Nature that operates such a result of this."

Some of our Western waters are so shallow that the pilot walks ahead at night and points out the way with a candle. During the dry season water is so scarce that a painful waded would check the commerce of half a dozen counties. Swimming in these parts must be limited.

All manner of luxuries are now to be had at the mines of California, which, are in this respect vastly changed. Fresh asparagus, eggs, milk, vegetables in abundance, good bread and beer, and even champagne, are drunk in abundance. People dress decently. There are plenty of hotels.

The bad condition of the health of New Orleans is attributed to the stillness of the streets. The Board of Aldermen, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution impeaching the street commissioner, where duty it is to see that the streets are kept in good order, for the neglect of his public duties.

Crops in Illinois.—Wheat and oats, it is stated, are unusually fine, and the former has not been equalled in quantity or fineness of grain for five years. The prospect for corn is good, also for potatoes.

Fatal Accident—Ten Men Killed.

THURSDAY, N. J., Aug. 3d.—We learn from Lambertville, that a frightful accident occurred yesterday evening about sunset, on the Delaware Delaware Railroad, at Bulls' Island, about nine miles above that place. The particulars, as near as they can be gathered, are as follows:

A train of ten platform cars, the locomotive being at the rear, was conveying to their homes a body of two hundred or more laboring men, who had been engaged on the railroad, and on the repairs of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Just as the train approached Bulls' Island, a cow suddenly jumped on the road and almost under the platform of the forward car. This car, together with five others, was thrown from the track with the utmost violence, before the locomotive could be checked. Some of them were overturned and others were thrown upon end, and their living burdens were hurled together with terrible violence, some under the cars, others among the wrecks, all in frightful confusion.

As soon as some degree of order could be restored, and those who had escaped could free themselves from the confusion, the dead bodies of the following ten men were taken out:

Names of the Killed.—Matthew Malone, Michael Caveny, John Irving, P. Coffey, Thomas Murray, Jer. Leary, John Dignan, M. McGillicuddy, Bartholomew Shelan, Michael Dalton.

There were besides these a great many injured, but it is impossible to give a list of them. The whole number of injured was from twelve to fifteen. Three men had their legs broken, and three their collar bones. A man named John Conroy was terribly mangled, and was expected to die at the last accounts. None of the others are likely to die.

Some of the dead and wounded were removed by their relatives. Those of the dead who were not thus taken charge of are to be buried this afternoon.

As soon as possible after the affair occurred, tidings were sent to Lambertville, and a locomotive was fired up and dispatched to the spot, conveying Drs. Lilly, Koon, and Rully, of Lambertville, Dr. Foulk, of New Hope, some of the officers of the company, and a number of citizens, to render any assistance that might be possible.

They found nine dead bodies stretched upon the cars, and a number of the wounded lying there also, receiving such aid as could be afforded by the distracted crowd. The physicians attended to the most urgent wants of the injured men, and everything was done that could be done for their injuries and their comfort.

Terrible Accident at Sharon Springs.—The New York Commercial learns from Sharon Springs, that during the storm on last Saturday night, a stage containing 8 passengers, was precipitated into a deep ravine on the edge of the road near that place. It rolled over three times before it reached the bottom, a distance of 80 feet. The bottom of the ravine was covered with mud and stones, but fortunately there was no great depth of water. The names of all the passengers are not mentioned, but among the number were Mr. and Mrs. Hopkin, their children and nurse. Mrs. Hopkin had several ribs broken, and it is doubtful whether she can recover. The nurse was badly injured, but it does not appear that the rest were severely hurt.

On the same evening several persons were stunned at Sharon Springs by lightning, and a son of Dr. Bedford had one of his arms temporarily paralyzed.

Singular Occurrence.—A few days since two negro boys belonging to Robert A. Mayo, of Powhatan, (Va.) about a mile below Richmond, were drowned in James river. The Southern Era states that they came to their death in the following singular manner:

"They had taken a dog down to the river with the intention of drowning him. When they reached the water, one of the twin went into it with the animal, and to drown him more effectually got on his back. The dog attempted to escape from the hands of the boy, and while doing so dog and boy got deeper into the water, where the dog got away, leaving his murderer to his fate. The other negro on the bank, seeing his comrade about to drown, plunged in to his assistance, and vainly essayed to rescue him. They both perished by drowning, while the brute safely reached the shore, and went back to the house. Such an incident we do not remember ever to have heard or read."

Novel Reason for Committing Suicide. A Parisian correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, relates a story which, whether true or not, is characteristic of Parisian life. The substance of the story is as follows:—"Madame C., wife of a neg-egier of the quarter of the Invalids, was remarked for the grace of her person, and the exquisite taste of her toilette. She loved particularly to dispose with respect her hair, of which the elegance and the beauty drew upon her a thousand compliments. Unfortunately, an attack of brain fever, from which she recovered with difficulty, completely denuded her head of its covering; shocked by the loss she committed suicide, leaving behind her the following touching note to her husband:—"My hair has fallen. This ruins me. It is the commencement of the desolament. It seems to me that a veil has fallen over my eyes. I see life now as it really is, full of disasters and of tediousness. I feel that I cannot support it. Adieu, my friend, I am going away thinking of thee. MARIANNE."

The New Secretary of Legation to England.—The New York Evening Post thus pointedly alludes to the character of a recent appointment of President Pierce:

"The appointment of Daniel H. Sickles as Secretary of the American Legation to the British Court has occasioned some surprise. It is not to be supposed that the Executive will make no mistakes in bestowing office, but the prodigality of Sickles is so notorious that we do not see any possible room for mistake in regard to it. His personal character is such that the appointment is a serious disgrace to the administration which makes it. It is said that Governor Almy was so sensible of the impropriety of the appointment that he declined giving his signature to the commission of Sickles, which had to be certified by another officer of the State Department."

